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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
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9 Lane Sennett,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 Fleetwood Motor Homes of California,
13 Inc., and Workhorse Custom Chassis,

14 Defendants.
15

No. 04-161-PHX-ROS

OPINION AND ORDER

16
17 Defendant Fleetwood Motor Homes of California, Inc. ("Fleetwood") has moved for
18 summary judgment. For the following reasons, the motion will be granted.¹
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BACKGROUND

20 On March 27, 2003, Plaintiff Lane Sennett purchased a 2003 Fleetwood Pace Arrow
21 37A motor home from Michael Hohl RV Center in Carson City, Nevada. (Defendant's
22 Statement of Facts "DSOF" ¶ 1) The total price of the motor home, including financing
23 charges and interest, was \$188,214.60. (DSOF 1) The motor home was covered by a
24 "Limited One-Year/Three Year Warranty." (DSOF ex. 3) The warranty stated that the motor
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26 ¹ The Court did not set oral argument because the parties submitted memoranda
27 thoroughly discussing the law and evidence in support of their positions, and oral argument
28 would not have aided the Court's decision. See Mahon v. Credit Bur. of Placer County, Inc.,
171 F.3d 1197, 1200 (9th Cir. 1999).

1 home "including the structure, plumbing, heating and electrical systems, all appliances and
2 equipment installed by the manufacturer, is warranted under normal use to be free from
3 manufacturing defects in material or workmanship." (Id.) The warranty was in effect "[for]
4 all defects (other than structural) for a period of one year from [the date of original retail
5 delivery] or until the unit has received 15,000 total miles of use as determined by the mileage
6 shown on the odometer." (Id.) Structural defects, such as the "roof structure, sub-floor
7 structure, exterior walls, interior walls and ceilings" were covered for three years. The
8 warranty also stated that "[t]he owner is responsible for normal maintenance as described in
9 the *Owner's Information Package*." (Id.)

10 The second page of the warranty was titled "**WHAT IS NOT COVERED BY THIS**
11 **WARRANTY**." That page listed various items not subject to the warranty, including:

- 12 1) "The automotive chassis system (including the chassis and drive train)";
- 13 2) "Defects caused by or related to . . . [f]ailure to comply with instructions
14 contained in the *Owner's Information Package*"; and
- 15 3) "Transportation to and from dealer or Fleetwood Service Center location, loss of
16 time, inconvenience, . . . loss of use . . . [and] other incidental or consequential
17 damages."

18 Workhorse Custom Chassis ("Workhorse") provided and warranted the chassis portion of
19 Plaintiff's motor home. As set forth in Workhorse's warranty, "the chassis generally consists
20 of the frame, axle, engine, transmission, brakes, steering, suspension, and certain electrical
21 components." (DSOF ex. 4)

22 Plaintiff alleges she began to experience problems immediately after purchasing the
23 motor home. Plaintiff took her motor home to a number of different repair facilities to
24 correct the deficiencies. Plaintiff alleges that the repair attempts were unsuccessful, leaving
25 her motor home in a defective and unusable condition. In January 2004, Plaintiff filed this
26 suit against Fleetwood and Workhorse. The suit contains claims for breach of written
27 warranty, breach of the "common law" implied warranty of habitability and warranty of
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1 merchantability, violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act ("MMWA"), 15 U.S.C. §§
 2 2301-2312, and violations of 16 C.F.R. §§ 700.4, 700.5, 701.3, 702.3. (Doc. 72)
 3 Specifically, Plaintiff alleges the following defects existed and were never sufficiently
 4 repaired by Fleetwood or Workhorse:

- 5 1. Defective interior trim
- 6 2. Defective exterior trim
- 7 3. Defective steering/suspension
- 8 4. Defective electrical system
- 9 5. Defective bathroom door
- 10 6. Persistent water leak
- 11 7. Defective cabinet door
8. Persistent dying in flight condition
9. Persistent stalling condition
10. Defective shower stall
11. Defective closet door
12. Defective air conditioning compressor
13. Defective fuel tank

12 Workhorse later moved to dismiss Plaintiff's claims based on the Arizona Motor Vehicles
 13 Warranties Act and her claims for breaches of the implied warranties of merchantability and
 14 habitability. The Court held that the Arizona Motor Vehicles Warranties Act claim and the
 15 implied warranty of habitability claim should be dismissed but the implied warranty of
 16 merchantability claim was allowed to proceed. Fleetwood filed a motion for summary
 17 judgment after the close of discovery. In its motion, Fleetwood argues that Plaintiff does not
 18 have sufficient evidence that Fleetwood failed to repair all alleged deficiencies. According
 19 to Fleetwood, without evidence that the motor home is currently suffering from the alleged
 20 defects, Plaintiff's claims for breach of warranty fail. Fleetwood also contends that it is not
 21 responsible for any defects in the chassis, that Plaintiff has not proven that she suffered any
 22 damage as the result of alleged defects, the implied warranty of merchantability claim fails
 23 as a matter of law, and that Plaintiff has offered no evidence of any violation of applicable
 24 regulations. Neither Workhorse nor Plaintiff filed a motion for summary judgment.

25 ANALYSIS

26 I. Jurisdiction

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1 "[T]he Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act creates a federal private cause of action for a
2 warrantor's failure to comply with the terms of a written warranty" Milicevic v. Fletcher
3 Jones Imports, Ltd., 402 F.3d 912, 917 (9th Cir. 2005). The MMWA does, however, require
4 that there be at least \$50,000 in controversy. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(3)(B). In her complaint,
5 Plaintiff alleges that the amount in controversy exceeds \$50,000 based on the "diminished
6 value of the Motor Home and incidental and consequential damages." (Doc. 72) The parties
7 do not dispute that over \$50,000 is in controversy. The Court has jurisdiction.

8 **II. Applicable Law**

9 The Court discussed the choice of law issue in its Order regarding Workhorse's
10 Motion to Dismiss. (Doc. 133) In that Order the Court observed that "[t]he motor home was
11 purchased and delivered in Nevada" and "Arizona has no significant relationship to the
12 transaction." (Id.) The Court held that Nevada law applied and the parties do not dispute
13 that holding now. Nevada law will be used in evaluating Plaintiff's state law claims.

14 **III. Summary Judgment Standard**

15 A court must grant summary judgment if the pleadings and supporting documents,
16 viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, "show that there is no genuine
17 issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter
18 of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322-23
19 (1986). When seeking summary judgment, a "moving party must either produce evidence
20 negating an essential element of the nonmoving party's claim or defense or show that the
21 nonmoving party does not have enough evidence of an essential element to carry its ultimate
22 burden of persuasion at trial." Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co, Ltd. v. Fritz Cos., Inc., 210
23 F.3d 1099, 1102 (9th Cir. 2000). Thus, a moving party can secure summary judgment by
24 "pointing out . . . that there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party's case."
25 Id. at 1105 (quoting Celotex, 477 U.S. at 325).

26 **IV. Limited Warranty**

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1 To determine whether Fleetwood breached its obligations pursuant to the warranty,
2 the Court must determine the scope of the warranty. Fleetwood believes that the warranty
3 unambiguously disclaimed liability for the chassis, thereby precluding Fleetwood from any
4 liability for chassis-related defects. Plaintiff believes that the scope of the warranty was
5 ambiguous and the ambiguity should be resolved against Fleetwood. The Court agrees with
6 Fleetwood that the terms of the warranty were clear.

7 The warranty in this case was prominently titled a "*Limited One-Year/Three Year*
8 *Warranty*." (Emphasis added.) See 15 U.S.C. § 2303(a) (stating that a warranty may be
9 "conspicuously designated a 'limited warranty'"). Also, the warranty at issue clearly
10 disclaimed responsibility for certain portions of the motor home, such as the "chassis and
11 drive train." The court in Plagens v. National RV Holdings, 328 F. Supp. 2d 1068, 1075 (D.
12 Ariz. 2004), was confronted with an almost identical warranty. The Plagens court concluded
13 that the plain language of the warranty precluded coverage for certain items and that the plain
14 language should be given effect. Id. ("The Limited Warranty is clearly labeled as a "*Limited*
15 *One-Year/Three-Year Warranty*" and it contains plainly-labeled provisions excluding certain
16 components from coverage."). The court in Traynor v. Winnebago Industries, Inc., No. CV
17 03-2082 (D. Ariz. Aug. 3, 2005) reached the same conclusion that a warranty similar to the
18 one in this case was sufficiently clear and should be given effect. The Court agrees with
19 these other courts; the warranty in this case was clearly a "limited warranty." Under the
20 terms of the limited warranty, Fleetwood was not responsible for any defects in the chassis
21 portion of the motor home. Accordingly, the Court will limit its discussion to alleged defects
22 covered by Fleetwood and disregard alleged defects in the chassis portion of the motor home.

23 **V. Remedies Pursuant to MMWA**

24 The MMWA contemplates two types of warranties: full and limited. 15 U.S.C.
25 § 2303. The MMWA provides different remedies depending on whether a warranty is full
26 or limited. For example, the MMWA provides a number of remedies such as a refund of the
27 purchase price or replacement of the product without charge when a warrantor does not
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1 comply with the terms of a full warranty. See Schimmer v. Jaguar Cars, Inc., 384 F.3d 402,
2 405 (7th Cir. 2004) (stating MMWA's substantive remedies only applicable to full
3 warranties). When a limited warranty is at issue, the MMWA allows for a consumer to bring
4 suit in federal court but does not provide any substantive remedies. Id. The requirement that
5 a warrantor refund the purchase price if it fails to repair the product within a reasonable
6 number of attempts does not apply to limited warranties. Id.; see also Traynor v. Winnebago
7 Indus., Inc. et al., No. CV 03-2082, slip op. at 3 (D. Ariz. Aug. 3, 2005) (citing cases).
8 Because the warranty at issue in this case was a limited warranty, the substantive remedies
9 of the MMWA, including the requirement that repairs be completed within a reasonable
10 number of attempts, do not apply. Id. Therefore, the Court need not address defects that
11 have been adequately repaired, even if such repairs took multiple attempts.

12 **IV. Plaintiff's Evidence of Defects**

13 In order to establish that Fleetwood breached its obligations pursuant to the warranty,
14 and thereby violated the MMWA, Plaintiff "must demonstrate that (i) the [motor home] was
15 subject to a warranty; (ii) the [motor home] did not conform to the warranty; (iii) [Fleetwood]
16 was given reasonable opportunity to cure any defects; and (iv) [Fleetwood] failed to cure the
17 defects." Temple v. Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc., No. 04-3238 (6th Cir. May 25, 2005)
18 (unpublished).² If Plaintiff is able to establish these four elements, she must then
19 demonstrate that Fleetwood's breach of warranty caused her economic loss. Id. However,
20 if Plaintiff is unable to meet any of these requirements, her breach of warranty claims fail.
21 Id. (holding that failure of one requirement, even assuming other requirements were met, was
22 fatal to plaintiff's case).

23 Fleetwood's summary judgment motion focuses on the lack of evidence that any
24 alleged defects are still present in the motor home. If Fleetwood adequately repaired the
25 defects Plaintiff complained about, then Fleetwood has not "failed to cure the defects" and
26 there was no breach of warranty. Id.; see also Hines v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC, 358 F.

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28 ² The Sixth Circuit allows citation to unpublished decisions. See 6th Cir. R. 28(g).

1 Supp. 2d 1222, 1228 (N.D. Ga. 2005) ("[I]t is the refusal to remedy within a reasonable time,
2 or a lack of success in the attempts to remedy which would constitute a breach of warranty.").
3 In support of its contention that Plaintiff has failed to create "a valid dispute as to whether
4 there are any present defects in the motor home," (Doc. 134 p.9) Fleetwood cites to a variety
5 of documents in the record, including: 1) a letter from Bryan Gaughan (Fleetwood's Dispute
6 Resolution Administrator) to Plaintiff; 2) Plaintiff's Responses to Defendant Fleetwood's
7 Interrogatories; 3) a report furnished by Bill Trimmell (Plaintiff's expert witness) and the
8 deposition of Mr. Trimmell; 4) an evaluation of the motor home performed by Bryan
9 Gaughan; and 5) Plaintiff's deposition. Fleetwood believes that these documents prove that
10 Plaintiff does not have evidence of any continuing defects in the motor home. The Court
11 examines each document below.

12 **A. Letter from Bryan Gaughan**

13 On September 29, 2003, Bryan Gaughan, a Dispute Resolution Administrator for
14 Fleetwood, sent a letter to Plaintiff regarding a telephone conversation. Apparently during
15 the phone conversation Plaintiff had detailed the defects in her motor home. The letter states
16 that "Fleetwood provided a one-year or 15,000 miles (whichever occurs first) warranty to
17 correct defects in material or workmanship." At the time of the letter, the motor home had
18 "over 21,000 miles" but Fleetwood was authorizing the repairs "for the outstanding items to
19 resolve [Plaintiff's] concerns." The repairs were to be completed by "Dick Gore's RV World
20 . . . at no charge to [Plaintiff], as a customer accommodation." The letter also referred
21 Plaintiff to Workhorse Custom Chassis for any "outstanding chassis concerns." (DSOF ex.
22 9) As reflected by a time line of events created by Plaintiff, the motor home underwent
23 repairs at Dick Gore's RV World and was ready to be picked up on October 17, 2003.
24 (DSOF ex. 6) The time line does not contain any information regarding the state of the motor
25 home after the repairs were completed.

26 **B. Response to Interrogatories**

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1 On April 27, 2004, Plaintiff supplied responses to Fleetwood's interrogatories. The
2 first interrogatory stated: "Identify every item in the subject motor home that you allege *is*
3 *currently defective*." (Emphasis added.) Plaintiff's response, in part, was: "Objection, as
4 Plaintiff is not a mechanic, there is no foundation for her to answer this question.
5 Furthermore, the RV has been parked in an unusable condition for approximately 270 days,
6 from July 21st, 2003, until the present, *so the Plaintiff has no idea what remains defective*
7 *today*." (DSOF ex. 10 p.2) (Emphasis added.) Thus, Plaintiff has admitted that she did not
8 know what defects had been adequately repaired during the visit to Dick Gore's RV World
9 in October 2003. Plaintiff's response goes on to state that certain defects "*appear* to remain
10 unfixed," but does not state the basis for Plaintiff's belief. (Emphasis added.)

11 C. Bill Trimmell's Report and Deposition

12 Plaintiff's disclosed expert witness, Bill Trimmell, provided a report setting forth his
13 conclusions regarding the defects in the motor home and the current value of the motor
14 home. In his report, Mr. Trimmell acknowledged that some of the defects Plaintiff alleged
15 "may or may not have been resolved in one or more attempts" at repairing them. (DSOF ex.
16 15) Mr. Trimmell's report also states that Plaintiff's complaints regarding water leaks "may
17 have been resolved on . . . [the] last trip in for warranty repairs" but it "remains to be seen"
18 if the repairs were successful. Based on his "review of the coach's service history and an
19 interview with the owner," Mr. Trimmell concluded the motor home was worth \$56,475.00.

20 During his deposition, Mr. Trimmell was asked if he had conducted a physical
21 inspection of the motor home; he stated he had not. Mr. Trimmell was then asked if he had
22 ever seen any pictures of the motor home; he had not. Mr. Trimmell also stated that he had
23 "no way of knowing" whether certain water leaks had been adequately repaired. (DSOF ex.
24 14 p.64) In fact, according to Mr. Trimmell "no one knows" whether the water leaks are still
25 present. (Id. p. 63) Finally, Mr. Trimmell was asked regarding the current state of the motor
26 home:

27 Fleetwood: As the motorhome . . . currently sits, what defects is it suffering from,
28 if you know?

1 Trimmell: You mean right now?

Fleetwood: Yep.

2 Trimmell: I haven't talked to anyone in this thing since probably a year ago, so I
3 would have no way of being able to tell you that.

4 * * *

Fleetwood: [I]n terms of the current state of the motorhome--

5 Trimmell: I have no knowledge.

6 (Id. p. 75, 88) Mr. Trimmell's report was not amended any time after his deposition and
7 before the close of discovery.

8 **D. Plaintiff's Deposition**

9 Fleetwood deposed Plaintiff on September 14, 2004. During the deposition,
10 Fleetwood went through a list of alleged defects and asked Plaintiff for more information on
11 each defect. When asked about the alleged defect of one portion of the motor home rubbing
12 on a light fixture, Plaintiff stated that she had not been using the vehicle lately so she did not
13 know if this was still a problem. (DSOF ex. 2 p.55) Plaintiff's responses were similar
14 regarding a wide variety of other alleged defects; she did not know if the defects had been
15 adequately repaired or if they were still present.³ Plaintiff did have knowledge that some
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17 ³ The following are Plaintiff's responses to questions regarding specific alleged
18 defects after Fleetwood had attempted to repair them.

- 19 • When asked about a bathroom door that would not stay shut, Plaintiff responded that
20 "it could" still be a problem but she did not know. (Id. p. 57)
- 21 • When asked about the mudflaps hanging improperly Plaintiff again responded that "it
22 could" still be a problem but she didn't know. (Id. p. 58)
- 23 • When asked about the exterior light systems, Plaintiff stated "I think the exterior light
24 system works." Plaintiff could not recall any problems since repairs on the system
25 were completed. (Id. p. 63-64)
- 26 • When asked if the motor home still had a water leak in the sink, Plaintiff responded
27 "I don't know. I haven't used the sink." (Id. p. 71)
- 28 • When asked if the toilet still had a water leak, Plaintiff responded "I don't know. I
haven't used it." (Id. p. 72)
- When asked about problems with the shower stall, Plaintiff could not recall if there
were currently any problems. (Id. p. 75)

The affidavit submitted by Plaintiff in connection with the summary judgment motion
reflects a similar lack of knowledge regarding *current* defects. In that affidavit Plaintiff
claims that the motor home still suffers from certain defects but then references a specific

1 door catches needed to be adjusted (Id. p. 56), the generator was not working perfectly (Id.
2 p. 61), a screw in a door handle was rusting (Id. p. 59), and there was a leak over the driver's
3 seat. (Id. p. 70)

4 **E. Bryan Gaughan's Report**

5 On November 4, 2004, Mr. Gaughan sent Plaintiff's counsel a report regarding his
6 inspection of the motor home. That report went through each of the non-chassis alleged
7 defects. Mr. Gaughan found that "[o]verall, the motor home is in good condition. All items
8 in [Plaintiff's] alleged defects list were not defective and operated properly with the
9 exception of" four items:

- 10 • A couple drawers and one door that popped open during travel, which would
require an adjustment or a catch replacement.
- 11 • Replace the rusted screw in the entry door handle and install a screw in the rear
monitor.
- 12 • Leak in roof over driver's seat through light fixture. This requires sealant
13 maintenance around the satellite dish and there are other areas that need
maintenance. (Mr. Gaughan referenced the section of the owner's manual
regarding sealant maintenance.)
- 14 • The generator did start and function but would not turn off immediately. The
generator may require a tune up.

15 In light of these issues, the motor home had a "used retail" value of \$96,010.00. Mr.
16 Gaughan believed "there is no defect that substantially impairs the value of this motor home
17 now . . . [and] [t]here is no impairment to the use, value or safety of this motor home."
18 (DSOF ex. 12)

19 These documents as well as Plaintiff's failure to indicate portions of the record
20 contradicting these documents, demonstrate that Plaintiff does not have evidence that the vast
21 majority of alleged defects still exist. Evidence that the defects still exist (after Fleetwood's
22 attempted repairs) is an essential element of Plaintiff's case and the lack of such evidence
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24 listing of the alleged defects. That list contains statements such as:

- 25 • the mudflap "was repaired recently, but [the problem] will reoccur due to bad
26 design."
- 27 • the camera "may fail again."
- 28 • it is "unknown whether [the windshield wipers are] fixed or not.
- the generator "may or may not be fixed." (PSOF ex. A-4)

1 requires the Court to award summary judgment.⁴ Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co, Ltd. v. Fritz
2 Cos., Inc., 210 F.3d 1099, 1102 (9th Cir. 2000) (pointing out the lack of evidence regarding
3 an essential element entitles a party to summary judgment). The only alleged defects that
4 find support in the record are those Plaintiff described in her deposition as still existing and
5 those found by Mr. Gaughan. The alleged defects are 1) door and drawer catch issues; 2) one
6 missing and one rusting screw; 3) a leak in a light fixture; and 4) generator issues. These
7 alleged defects may be enough to defeat summary judgment if Plaintiff has established that
8 they are, in fact, defects.

9 Federal Rule of Evidence 701 "permits a lay witness to give opinion testimony as long
10 as the opinion is '(a) rationally based on the perception of the witness and (b) helpful to a
11 clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact in issue.'" United
12 States v. Yazzie, 976 F.2d 1252, 1255 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 701). A lay
13 witness' testimony regarding a defect will often be enough "if that defect is one that can be
14 understood by the reasonable juror." Bailey v. Monaco Coach Corp., 350 F. Supp. 2d 1036,
15 1045 (N.D. Ga. 2004). But where an alleged defect is "not within the reasonable purview
16 of the average layperson," expert testimony is required. Id. In addition, the "mere existence"
17 of a certain problem, however, does "not support the inference" that the problem is caused
18 by a defect. Teerling v. Fleetwood Motor Homes of Indiana, Inc., No. 99-C5926, 2001 WL
19 641337, at * 5 (N.D. Ill June 4, 2001). The problem must be present and there must be some
20 evidence that the problem is caused by a "manufacturing defect[]" in material or
21 workmanship." See id. (awarding summary judgment in favor of warrantor because Plaintiff
22 failed to provide evidence precluding other possible causes of problems). Plaintiff has not
23 presented sufficient evidence that all of the problems constitute defects.

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25 ⁴ It is possible that the record contains evidence that the alleged defects still exist.
26 Plaintiff, however, did not appropriately cite to such evidence in her summary judgment
27 filings. The Court is not required "to scour the record in search of a genuine issue of triable
28 fact." Keenan v. Allan, 91 F.3d 1275, 1279 (9th Cir. 1996). The burden was on Plaintiff "to
identify with reasonable particularity the evidence that precludes summary judgment." Id.

1 As pointed out by Fleetwood, Plaintiff may be able to testify that certain problems are
2 still present in the motor home but she "has offered absolutely no evidence as to why she is
3 qualified to opine regarding whether a motor home . . . contains a defective component."
4 (Doc. 134 p.9) The Court agrees that Plaintiff is not qualified to address certain alleged
5 defects but other alleged defects do not require more than Plaintiff's testimony. Each alleged
6 defect is addressed separately.

7 **A. Door and Drawer Catches**

8 According to Mr. Gaughan, a couple drawers and one door popped open during his
9 test drive. These problems may require an adjustment or a catch replacement. Plaintiff
10 stated in her deposition that these problems appeared on the first trip in the motor home.
11 (DSOF ex 2 p.56) Plaintiff believes these problems constitute defects subject to the
12 Fleetwood warranty. Drawers and doors opening during travel could be "understood by the
13 reasonable juror" to qualify as defects. Bailey, 350 F. Supp. 2d at 1045. Therefore,
14 Fleetwood is not entitled to summary judgment based on a lack of evidence.

15 **B. Missing and Rusting Screw**

16 Mr. Gaughan and Plaintiff both state that one screw is rusted in the handle next to the
17 door. (DSOF ex. 2 p.59) Mr. Gaughan also states that a screw is missing from the camera.
18 A reasonable juror could understand these problems to constitute defects. Thus, Fleetwood
19 is not entitled to summary judgment based on a lack of evidence that these defects still exist.

20 **C. Leak Above Driver's Seat**

21 Plaintiff and Mr. Gaughan agree that there is a water leak above the driver's seat.
22 Fleetwood's warranty states that Plaintiff was "responsible for normal maintenance as
23 described in the *Owner's Information Package*." The Owner's Manual states that Plaintiff
24 was responsible for certain sealant maintenance. (DSOF ex. 13) After his inspection of the
25 motor home, Mr. Gaughan concluded that the seal around the satellite dish was inadequate
26 and was causing the leak above the driver's seat. But Mr. Gaughan also believed that the leak
27 may be the result of Plaintiff's failure to inspect and maintain sealants as required by the
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1 owner's manual. An expert witness would have to explain whether the leak around the
2 satellite dish was the result of a defect attributable to Fleetwood, or the result of Plaintiff's
3 failure to comply with the Owner's Manual by performing required maintenance. See
4 Teerling, 2001 WL 641337 at *7 (holding drain valves not defective because they may have
5 "limited life span" or need to "be replaced periodically"). This is Plaintiff's burden and she
6 has not produced sufficient evidence that the leak should be considered a defect. Fleetwood
7 is entitled to summary judgment regarding this problem.

8 **D. Generator Issues**

9 According to Mr. Gaughan, the generator works properly except it does not turn off
10 immediately when the motor home is turned off. Plaintiff's deposition supports the need for
11 an expert witness regarding the generator problems. When asked a question regarding the
12 electrical system, Plaintiff stated that "the electrical system is not working due to the gen—it
13 doesn't work well due to the problem with the generator. But I'm—you know, I'm not an
14 electrician and I'm not an auto mechanic. I just know that there are continuing issues."
15 (DSOC ex. 2 p. 61) Also, in her response to Fleetwood's interrogatories, Plaintiff stated that
16 she was not a mechanic so she could not provide information regarding problems still present
17 in the motor home. Whether the generator's failure to turn off immediately qualifies as a
18 defect is "not within the reasonable purview of the average layperson." Bailey, 350 F. Supp.
19 2d at 1045. Expert testimony would be required to explain if the generator was defective and
20 subject to the warranty, or if it simply needed a "tune up." (DSOF ex 12) Fleetwood is
21 entitled to summary judgment regarding this problem.

22 Fleetwood possibly breached its warranty obligations when it failed to repair the
23 problems with the door and drawer catches, and the missing and rusting screws. There is
24 some question whether Plaintiff has provided adequate evidence of damage suffered as a
25 result of these alleged defects. Plaintiff's expert's report does not provide a detailed analysis
26 of the impact each alleged defect has on the value of the motor home; and the expert's report
27 only reflects that Plaintiff has suffered *some* damage as a result of the allegedly defective
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1 state of her motor home. Thus, Fleetwood is entitled to summary judgment regarding the
2 door and drawer catches and screws.

3 **V. Incidental or Consequential Damages**

4 Fleetwood seeks a determination that Plaintiff may not recover incidental or
5 consequential damages. The limited warranty specifically provides that Fleetwood will not
6 be liable for such damages. (DSOF ¶ 11) Plaintiff believes that the warranty has failed of
7 its essential purpose, thereby invalidating the coverage disclaimer. But the only problems
8 that find support in the record involve door and drawer catches and two screws. Thus,
9 "[t]here is simply no evidence that the repair . . . provision[] in the warrant[y] . . . failed of
10 [its] essential purpose and thus no reason to invalidate the accompanying limitations on
11 consequential damages." Anderson v. Newmar Corp., 319 F. Supp. 2d 943, 948-49 (D.
12 Minn. 2004). The warranty in this case did not fail of its essential purpose and Plaintiff is
13 not entitled to seek consequential or incidental damages.

14 **VI. Common Law Claims**

15 The Court previously ruled that pursuant to Nevada law, Plaintiff has failed to state
16 a claim for breach of the implied warranty of habitability. (Doc. 133) Fleetwood is entitled
17 to summary judgment on that issue. There are two other implied warranties that Plaintiff
18 believes apply: the implied warranty of merchantability and the implied warranty of fitness
19 for a particular purpose. These claims must be addressed by reference to Nevada law.

20 To establish a claim for breach of the implied warranty of merchantability "a plaintiff
21 must prove that a warranty existed, the defendant breached the warranty, and the defendant's
22 breach was the proximate cause of the loss sustained." Nevada Contract Services, Inc. v.
23 Squirrel Cos., Inc., 68 P.3d 896, 899 (Nev. 2003). As previously set forth, Plaintiff has not
24 set forth sufficient evidence that Fleetwood breached its warranty obligations and that she
25 suffered economic loss as a result. For these reasons, Plaintiff's implied warranty of
26 merchantability claim fails.

1 Pursuant to Nevada law, the implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose is
2 defined as:

3 When the seller at the time of contracting has reason to know
4 any particular purpose for which the goods are required and that
5 the buyer is relying on the seller's skill or judgment to select or
6 furnish suitable goods, there is unless excluded or modified
under the next section an implied warranty that the goods shall
be fit for such purpose.

7 Nev. Rev. Stat. 104.2315. As set forth in the comments to that section,

8 A "particular purpose" differs from the ordinary purpose for
9 which the goods are used in that it envisages a specific use by
10 the buyer which is peculiar to the nature of his business whereas
11 the ordinary purposes for which goods are used are those
envisaged in the concept of merchantability and go to uses
which are customarily made of the goods in question.

12 Plaintiff has not provided any evidence that she planned to use the motor home for anything
13 other than "the ordinary purposes" for which a motor home is normally used. In fact,
14 Plaintiff had admitted that she planned to use the motor home for "mobile housing, lodging,
15 cooking and entertainment," the ordinary purposes for which a motor home is used. (Doc.
16 144 p. 10) Fleetwood is entitled to summary judgment regarding the implied warranty of
17 fitness for a particular purpose claim.

18 **VII. Regulatory Violations**

19 In addition to her common law and MMWA claims, Plaintiff has alleged claims based
20 on four federal regulations: 16 C.F.R. §§ 700.4, 700.5, 701.3, 702.3. Plaintiff only provides
21 argument regarding the viability of her claim pursuant to 16 C.F.R. § 700.5. Thus, the Court
22 is left with only Fleetwood's argument that the other regulations either do not apply or
23 Plaintiff has not presented sufficient evidence.⁵

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26 ⁵ In her Response to the Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiff states that the Court
27 may consider her claim pursuant to 16 C.F.R. § 703.2 "voluntarily dismissed." (Doc. 144
28 p.17 n.23) It appears that Plaintiff meant § 702.3, not 703.2, and that is how the Court
construes Plaintiff's statement.

1 Plaintiff claims that 16 C.F.R. § 700.5 "provides a cause of action for those damaged
2 by a supplier's failure to meet statements and representations of general policy concerning
3 customer satisfaction." (Doc. 144 p.17) But the language of the regulation reflects that
4 "statements and representations of general policy concerning customer satisfaction" are to
5 "remain subject to the enforcement provisions of [the MMWA]." 16 C.F.R. § 700.5(a).
6 Plaintiff has cited no authority that this regulation provides a cause of action separate from
7 her MMWA claims. Thus, Fleetwood is entitled to summary judgment regarding § 700.5.

8 Fleetwood is also entitled to summary judgment regarding Plaintiff's claims pursuant
9 to 16 C.F.R. §§ 701.3 and 700.4. Section 701.3 requires a warrantor to disclose certain
10 information and the warranty at issue disclosed such information. Section 700.4 provides
11 that a party "'actually making' a written warranty" is the party responsible under the MMWA.
12 16 C.F.R. § 700.4. Fleetwood does not dispute that it was the party making the warranty and
13 the party ultimately responsible to fulfill the terms of that warranty. In the absence of
14 argument by Plaintiff, the Court is unable to divine how Fleetwood could have violated this
15 regulation. Summary judgment is appropriate.

16 Accordingly,

17 **IT IS ORDERED** Fleetwood's Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 134) is
18 **GRANTED**.

19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Plaintiff's Motion to Stay Motion for Summary
20 Judgment (Doc. 137) is **DENIED** as Plaintiff voluntarily withdrew the motion. (Doc. 141)

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Fleetwood's Motion to Supplement (Doc. 162) is
22 **DENIED** as moot.

23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff and Workhorse Custom Chassis file a
24 Joint Proposed Pretrial Order by June 30, 2006.

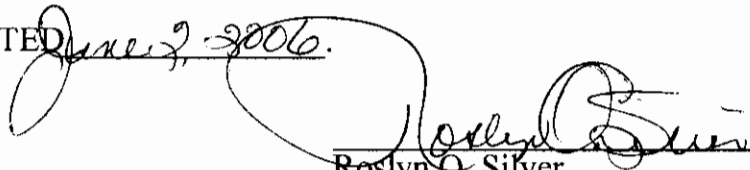
25 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** the Final Pretrial Conference is set for August 24,
26 2006 at 1:30 p.m.

27 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** trial is set for September 12, 2006 at 9:00 a.m.
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DATED

June 7, 2006.


Roslyn O. Silver
United States District Judge